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1963



some facts about *Massachusetts*

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ALFRED C. HOLLAND, STATE PURCHASING AGENT



*Gold-domed State House is
historic Beacon Hill landmark*



*Eastern Point Lighthouse Guards
Gloucester Harbor Entrance*



*Symbols of American Freedom
Old North Church, Paul Revere Statue*



I am happy to send you this booklet which will give you the basic facts about the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

But this is only a brief glimpse at one of the most interesting and historically important parts of the country.

Here in the midst of breathtaking scenery, you will find the birthplace of American Independence. Here also you will discover the spirit of progress which is shaping the Nations' future.

Endicott Peabody
ENDICOTT PEABODY
Governor



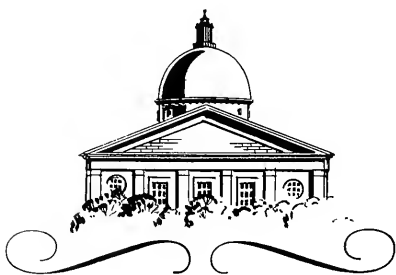
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John T. Burke, Commissioner



CONCISE FACTS

NAME The State takes its name from the Massachuset tribe of Indians, who lived in the Great Blue Hill region, south of Boston. The Indian term supposedly means "at or about the Great Hill."

There are, however, a number of interpretations of the exact meaning of the word. The Jesuit missionary, Father Rasles, thought it came from the word Messatossec, "Great-Hills-Mouth:" mess (mass) meaning "great," atscu (as chu or wad chu) meaning "hill," and sec (sac or saco) meaning "mouth." The Reverend John Cotton used another variation: mos and wetuset, meaning "Indian arrow-head," descriptive of the Indians' hill home. Another explanation is that the word comes from massa meaning "great," and wachusett, "mountain-place."

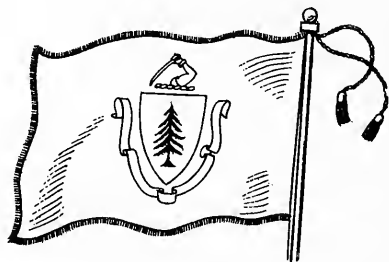
NICKNAME The Bay State or the Old Bay State is the nickname most commonly attached to Massachusetts. She is also occasionally referred to as the Old Colony State, the Puritan State, and the Baked Bean State.



STATE SEAL The State Seal adopted by the General Court on June 4, 1885, is circular and bears a representation of the arms of the Commonwealth encircled with the words: "Sigillum Reipublicae Massa-

chusetensis" (Seal of the Republic of Massachusetts).

The arms, according to legislative enactment, consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest is a wreath of blue and gold, on which in gold is a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem," is the second of two lines written about 1659 by Algernon Sydney, English soldier and politician, in the *Book of Mottoes* in the King's library at Copenhagen, Denmark. It was adopted in 1775 by the Provincial Congress and means "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty."



STATE FLAG The State Flag is white, bearing on one side a representation of the coat of arms, and on the other a green pine tree upon a blue shield. Although this flag was not adopted by the General Court until March 18, 1908, the pine tree insignia appeared on various flags throughout Massachusetts history. In April 1776, the Massachusetts Council passed a resolve "that the colors be a white flag with a green pine-tree, and the inscription 'An

Appeal to Heaven.' ” This flag was used until the adoption of the American flag.



STATE BIRD The Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillies*) was adopted as the official State Bird by the Massachusetts Legislature on March 21, 1941. It is known also as the titmouse, tomtit, and the dickybird, and is one of the most familiar of the North American birds. It is from four to five inches in size, its tail accounting for nearly half its length. The general coloring is ashy-grey, the back having a brownish tinge; the crown, nape, chin, and throat are black, and the cheeks white. It nests in a stump, tree, or fence post close to the ground, and broods twice a year. It is a cheerful bird and has a pleasing call — “Chick-adee-dee-dee.”



STATE FLOWER The Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), also commonly known as the ground laurel or trailing arbutus, has ovate hairy leaves and fragrant, pink or white, spring-blooming flowers with five petals. It grows in woods, preferring sandy or rocky soil, under or near evergreens. It was adopted as the official flower of the Commonwealth by the General Court on May 1, 1918.



STATE TREE American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*) was adopted as the official State Tree, March 21, 1941. It is a large tree, with gray flaky bark. When growing in the forest it often attains a height of 120 feet, but in the open it is wide-spreading and of lesser height. The leaves are oval, dark green, turning to a clear yellow in the autumn.

STATE SONG Massachusetts has no official State Song, but the song by Richard Knapp Fletcher that follows is widely used. *Hail Massachusetts*, Air — "Hit the Line for Harvard."

All hail Massachusetts
The Grand Old Bay State
Leader of the Nation,
And Moulder of its Fate
We swing down the line again
Colors on high
And we'll tell the whole creation
Massachusetts marches by.

POPULATION and AREA Massachusetts, according to the 1960 State Census, has a population of 5,148,578, a gross area of 8,093.025 square miles and a net land area of 7,867, ranks 9th in population and 45th in area among the states of the nation. The State is divided politically into 14 counties, varying in size and population from Nantucket (area 50.32 sq. mi., pop. 3642) to Worcester (area 1,532 sq. mi.) and Middlesex (pop. 1,115,252).

The counties are made up of 39 cities and 312 towns, of which Boston, the capi-

tal, is the largest with a population of 697,197, and Mt. Washington, with a population of 42, the smallest. More than half of the State's total population lives in the Greater Boston area. Other Massachusetts cities over or approximating 100,000 population are:

Worcester (new figure)	186,587
Springfield	174,463
Cambridge	107,716
New Bedford	102,477
Fall River	99,942
Somerville	94,697
Lynn	94,478
Newton	92,384
Lowell	92,107

BOUNDARIES Massachusetts lies between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 10'$ and $42^{\circ} 53'$ north latitude and between $69^{\circ} 57'$ and $73^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. It has a shore line of approximately 1,980 miles on the Atlantic Ocean, Massachusetts Bay, and Buzzards Bay. The State is 190 miles, east-west, and 110 miles, north-south, at its widest parts. The northern, or New Hampshire-Vermont border, runs almost due east and west for 135 miles; the western, or New York boundary, is 49 miles long. On the south, the State borders Connecticut for 91 miles and Rhode Island for 65 miles.

TIME The State is on United States eastern standard time, and by law employs the Daylight Saving Plan, advancing the clock one hour at 2 A.M. on the last Sunday in April, and retarding it one hour at 2 A.M. on the last Sunday in October.

CLIMATE The prevailing wind is from the west, with an average velocity of 10 to 13 miles per hour. Average monthly temperatures in Boston range from 28.2 degrees in January to 72.0 degrees in July. The lowest temperature recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau in Boston since its

establishment, October 1870, was —18 degrees in February 1934; the highest, 104 degrees in July 1911. The last killing frost in the State generally occurs before May 10, and the earliest fall frost usually comes in late September or early October. The average annual precipitation is 40.14 inches.

TOPOGRAPHY Massachusetts topography varies greatly; from the rocky shores, sandy beaches and salt marshes of the coast; through rolling hills, and fertile valley to lofty wooded hills in the western part of the state.

MINERALS Although valuable mineral resources are not usually credited to Massachusetts, the mining of non-metallic minerals is a considerable industry within the State. Clay, lime, marble, sand and gravel, silica, quartz, granite, limestone, sandstone, slate and trap rock are all produced to a varying extent. From time to time small deposits of alum, asbestos, barite, feldspar, graphite, mica, peat, and semi-precious stones, such as the beryl, aquamarine and tourmaline have been worked.

There is practically no metal mining in Massachusetts, but ores of copper, gold, iron, lead, silver, zinc, and other metallic minerals have at times been discovered.

The birthplace of America's vast iron and steel industry is Saugus, 10 miles north of Boston. Here, 130 years before the Revolutionary War (1646), was organized the first successful integrated iron works by the "Company of Undertakers." The plant, known as Hammersmith, produced bar and rod iron, pots, skillets, and other iron products in impressive quantities for 40 years.

In 1954, after six years of research and excavation, the complete iron works was restored in authentic fashion to the last detail. This includes the blast furnace, rebuilt with many of the original stones; the forge, where cast iron "sows" were beaten into wrought iron; rolling and slitting mill; ironmaster's house furnished with priceless antiques; museum, filled with excavated relics revealing skills of the early industrial pioneers.

Dolomitic marbles are found in Ashley Falls, West Stockbridge, and Lee, all in Berkshire County. Verd antique is quarried near Westfield, in Hampden County. The Quincy quarries produce monumental granite, while building granites come chiefly from Milford, West Chelmsford, Becket, and Fall River. In South Framingham is found diatomite, a hydrous or opaline form of silica. Mineral production within the State was valued at \$23,887,000 in 1958. The valuation was based on returns from clay, lime, sand, silica (quartz), and stone (mostly granite and basalt).

SOIL Massachusetts soils vary widely in color and in character. Broadly speaking, the uplands contain an abundance of mineral matter, while more or less organic matter is present in the lowlands.

The western part of the State is hilly and is separated by the Connecticut River Valley from a central upland plateau region which slopes to the Atlantic coast. Except on Cape Cod where there are long stretches of sandy, treeless flats, almost all of the land was originally covered with dense forests. Even after the forests were cleared or thinned however, the soil did not yield readily to cultivation by the early farmers, and their skill and patience were taxed heavily before the soil became pro-

ductive. The most arable soil is found in the broad Connecticut Valley in the west-central part of the State. Rich alluvial deposits are found in the fertile river valleys.

On the whole, Massachusetts soils are good and when production is carried on under modern procedures they yield profitably. The fruits of her soil find a ready market nearby. Even the sandy soils on the Cape have been made extremely profitable when farmed by skillful agriculturists.

Poultry, dairy products, truck crops, tobacco, meat animals, fruit, potatoes and cranberries are major segments of the Commonwealth's economy. Total value of Massachusetts farm products in 1960 was \$167,929,000, of which poultry and other live stock products represent \$106,958,000 and crops accounted for \$60,971,000 respectively.

RIVERS There are 4,230 miles of rivers within the State. The largest is the Connecticut, which flows from north to south across the State. Its tributaries are the Deerfield, Westfield, Chicopee, and Miller's rivers. In the far western part of the State the Housatonic flows south and the Hoosic flows north between the Hoosac and Taconic ranges.

The Merrimac, in the northeastern part of the State, rises in New Hampshire and empties into the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable for shipping up to a distance of about 15 miles from its mouth. The Nashua and Concord Rivers are tributaries of the Merrimac. The Blackstone flows south from the center of the State. The Mystic and Charles Rivers flow into Boston Harbor and the Taunton River enters Mt. Hope Bay at Fall River. The Mystic and Taunton Rivers are tidal.

LAKES The State has more than 1,100 lakes and ponds. The largest of these, Quabbin Reservoir, 24,704 acres and Wachusett Reservoir, 4,160 acres are man made. These two reservoirs will provide Metropolitan Boston with an ample supply of water for many years to come.

Among those of natural origin, the largest are Assawompsett Pond, 2,656 acres, in Lakeville and Middleborough, drained by the Taunton River; North Watuppa Pond, 1,805 acres, and South Watuppa Pond, 1,551 acres, in Fall River and Westport, drained by the Quequechan River; Long Pond, 1,361 acres, in Lakeville and Freetown, drained by the Taunton River; Lake Chargoggagogmanchaugagogchabunagungamaug, 1,188 acres, in Webster, drained by the French River; Herring Pond, 1,157 acres, in Edgartown, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard; Great Quitacas Pond, 1,128 acres, in Lakeville, Rochester, and Middleborough, drained by the Taunton River; Lake Quinsigamond, 1,051 acres, in Worcester, Shrewsbury and Grafton; Monponsett Pond, 756 acres, in Halifax and Hanson, drained by the Taunton River.

ISLANDS Lying off Cape Cod are Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Elizabeth Island group.

Martha's Vineyard, triangular in shape, is about 19 miles long and less than 10 in width. It contains the towns of Edgartown, Chilmark, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Gay Head and Oak Bluffs.

Nantucket, triangular in shape, about 15 miles long and from 3 to 4 miles wide, once was famed for its whaling industry. Both Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket are now popular summer resorts.

The Elizabeth Islands are a group of

16 small islands lying between Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay. On one of these, Cuttyhunk, Bartholomew Gosnold established a colony in 1602, abandoning it the same year.

The Boston Harbor island group consists of Castle, Spectacle, Thompson's, Long, Nix's Mate, Deer, Gallop's, Rainsford, George's, Peddock's, Grape, Slate, Nut, Hangman's, Sheep, Little Hog, Bumpkin, Raccoon, Snake, Apple, Lovell's, Brewster's, Shag or Egg Rocks, Calf, Graves, Green, and Minot's Islands.

On what is now part of Boston's great Logan International Airport . . . once stood the first harbor defenses of the country . . . built on Boston's Harbor Islands.

Notable among these was Governor's Island . . . now included in Boston's airport.

Here the first apple and pear trees in America were planted . . . and a few years ago one could see the remaining ruins of a once great fortification, with a network of underground passages, arched with masonry, leading from one battery to another.

MOUNTAINS Mount Greylock, altitude 3,491 feet, in Berkshire County, is the highest mountain in the State. Other important mountains are Mount Williams, 2,951 feet, in North Adams; East Mountain, 2,660 feet, in Hancock; Mount Everett, 2,602 feet, in Mt. Washington; Spruce Hill, 2,588 feet, in Adams; Mount Frissel, 2,453 feet, in Mt. Washington; Potter Mountain, 2,391 feet, in Lanesboro; French Hill, 2,214 feet, in Peru; Mount Wachusett, 2,006 feet, in Princeton.

LIGHTHOUSES and LIGHTSHIPS Over 240 lights, on vessels, lighthouses, and

buoys, flash their signals to mariners approaching the rugged Massachusetts coast. There are more than 50 lighthouses and lightships whose light beams are visible for a distance of 10 miles or more.

Boston Light, located on Brewster Island at the entrance to Boston Harbor, was the first lighthouse in America. The tower of rubble stone was erected by Massachusetts in 1716, and blown up by the British in 1776.

It was rebuilt in 1783, and in 1859 its height was increased from 75 to 89 feet. The present tower is on the original site and the rubble stone of the original forms the lower portion; the remainder is granite. The earliest fog signal, a cannon, was placed at Boston Light in 1719. The first of the six lightships, Cross Rip Lightship, was established in 1828. All the lightships send out a radio beam.



Massachusetts

AN

HISTORICAL

SKETCH

ADVENTUROUS explorers roved about the coast of Massachusetts centuries before the *Mayflower* made its famous voyage. There is a legend that Leif Ericson and his Norsemen touched here in the year 1000, and probably fishermen from France and Spain bound for the teeming waters off the Grand Banks, stopped now and again to cast their

nets for cod. In 1497 and 1498 John Cabot carried through the explorations upon which England based her original claim to North America. Other occasional landings were made by voyagers seeking a new route to the fabled treasures of the exotic East, and occasionally abortive plans for colonization took vague shape. In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold explored the Bay and christened Cape Cod for the fish that swarmed about it. Twelve years later John Smith wrote of his New England journeyings with a fervor that stirred the blood of discontented English farmers, describing "Many iles all planted with corne; groves, mulberries, salvage gardens and good harbors." A second enthusiast, William Wood, in 1634 contributed his *New England Prospect* to the growing travel literature of the New World. There was talk in Europe of the wealth that lay here and the trade that might be established, but the first important movement toward settlement originated not in material but in religious aspirations.

THE Pilgrims, seeking religious freedom, set sail for North America in 1620 and established their colony in Plymouth. There they set up a democratic government in accordance with the terms of the famous "Mayflower Compact," an agreement binding all to conform to the will of the majority. In spite of great hardships, the Pilgrim settlement prospered, and in 1621 the first Thanksgiving day was observed. Gradually small fishing and trading stations were established, notably at Wessagusset (Weymouth), Quincy, and Cape Ann.

MORE important, however, was the arrival of the Puritans, who were also determined to find a place where their re-

ligious views and practices would be free from persecution. In 1628 a shipload of emigrants led by John Endicott left England for Salem, there to join Conant's band of refugees from the abandoned fishing station on Cape Ann. The following year a royal charter was granted to the Massachusetts Bay Company, to promote the settlement of the territory "from sea to sea" that had been granted to the Puritans, and to govern its colonies. The charter given to the Company was the foundation of the democratic government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It provided for two general courts to administer all public affairs, the first to be composed of all free-men and to elect the members of the other court, which was to consist of a governor, deputy governor, and 18 assistants.

WHEN John Winthrop and a considerable group of Puritans arrived at Salem in 1630, bearing with them the prized charter, a self-contained English colony, governed by its own members, was assured. Winthrop moved from Salem to Charlestown and then to Boston, other settlements were founded, and by 1640 the immigrants in Massachusetts numbered 16,000, all seeking greater economic opportunity and a free environment for their dissentient religious views.

THE colonizing movement spread rapidly along the coast and then westward; those who were restless and rebellious against the rigid rule of the ministers went out into what are now other New England States, founding towns based upon the Massachusetts pattern. Small-scale farming was the fundamental way of earning a living, and compact settlements with outlying fields grew up around the central green which is a characteristic of old New

England towns. The long winters gave leisure for handcraft, and "Yankee ingenuity" first showed itself in the variety of products the farmers turned out to supply their own and their neighbor's needs. Most enduring feature of the community pattern was the town meeting, in which every church member (and later every freeman) had equal voice. In evolving that most democratic of governmental procedures, Massachusetts contributed greatly to the political development of the Nation.

THE Massachusetts Bay Colony worked out its problems without interference from across the sea until 1660, when the Stuarts were restored to the throne. Thereafter a policy of stricter control was instituted. Massachusetts resisted stoutly all attempts at regulation from abroad, and consequently lost its charter in 1684, becoming a part of the Dominion of New England under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros. For four years Massachusetts continued to oppose itself consistently to the will of the Crown, and when James II fled in 1688 the Puritans were placed under a provisional government. In 1691 Massachusetts was made a royal colony under a governor appointed by the Crown. Two legislative houses were permitted, however, and the requirement that every voter must be a church member was abolished.

THE new restrictions incidental to the status of a Crown colony, applied in Massachusetts and elsewhere, provoked the series of controversies that culminated in the Revolutionary War. Massachusetts particularly resented those laws that crippled her sea-borne commerce, for, by the end of the seventeenth century, she had embarked upon the ventures that were to

make her the carrier of the Nation. By that time it had become apparent to the colonists that great riches were to be found in and upon the waters, and the famous Triangular Trade with the West Indies and the Old World was well established.

LAX enforcement of the restrictive laws, due to the fact that England was engrossed through much of the eighteenth century by a series of wars with France, gave Massachusetts a breathing spell. The conduct of the colonies, however, in carrying on trade with the enemy during these struggles of the mother country, and their failure to pay a fixed share of the war's expenses finally brought about a stricter colonial policy. The Sugar Act (1764) almost abolished the foreign trade upon which Massachusetts depended for its gold; the Stamp Act (1765) taxed out of the colony most of the funds remaining to her. Rioting and boycotts brought about her repeal of the Stamp Act and the modification of the Sugar Act in 1766, but other repressive measures followed and the people of Massachusetts were active in their defiance of each new imposition.

THE "Boston Massacre" of March 5, 1770, when British soldiers of the garrison stationed in that recalcitrant town fired upon a taunting crowd of citizens, was an ominous portent of the Revolution to come. When the Tea Act was passed in 1773, giving exclusive sale of that commodity in the colonies to the East India Company, Samuel Adams organized and directed a group of patriots disguised as Indians, who dumped the cargoes of three East India Company ships into Boston Harbor. England retaliated by closing the Port of Boston and by other coercive Acts, and the colonial patriots called a Con-

tinental Congress that ordered a general boycott of English goods. On April 19, 1775, the "embattled farmers," warned by the historic rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes, engaged the British regulars at Lexington and Concord, firing "the shot heard round the world." There followed the siege of Boston, the "glorious defeat" at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and on March 17, 1776, the British evacuation. Massachusetts, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, had won the first important victory. Thereafter, the State had no enemy troops within its borders.

WITH independence came the post-war problems of government and social and economic progress. After several years of friction under an unsatisfactory Provincial Congress, that did not properly represent the people, a Constitutional Convention drew up a constitution drafted in the main by John Adams, and the people ratified it on June 7, 1780. The Commonwealth is now governed by the same instrument, the only State still to retain its original frame of government. The constitution of Massachusetts, moreover, served as a model for that of the Nation.

AFTER a period of economic depression and political discontent, the Federal Constitution was adopted, and under the presidency of Washington, Massachusetts prospered and expanded her foreign commerce both by entering upon the renowned and immensely profitable China trade and by acquiring, after 1793, much of the carrying trade formerly shared between England and France, then at war.

THE Commonwealth remained affluent and satisfied with the state of the Nation throughout Washington's administration

and through Jefferson's first term. After his re-election, however, the President imposed the Embargo Act as retaliation for the interference of France and England with American shipping. Maritime Massachusetts suffered more than any other State. Worse was to come, for the War of 1812 put a complete stop to her ocean trade, and the State opposed "Mr. Madison's War" until its conclusion in 1815.

THEN began a new era, the gradual development of the industrial interests that were eventually to absorb the capital and the enterprise heretofore devoted almost entirely to commerce. During the Embargo and the War of 1812 the American States had been forced to manufacture essential goods, which could not then be brought across the sea from England. In 1816 a protective tariff was enacted to shield the infant industries from foreign competition. Gradually manufacturing became more and more concentrated in New England and particularly in Massachusetts. Water-power was plentiful, the labor of farmers trained in handcraft was available, and capital was looking for new investments. In 1814 Francis Cabot Lowell set up his perfected power loom in Waltham, and the textile industry, which was to transform Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford, and other cities into great manufacturing centers, was off to a flying start.

THE opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 accelerated the decline of agriculture. Products from the fertile West now moved cheaply and rapidly to New England, and competition was difficult. Massachusetts farmers went West or left their farms for the factories.

DISMAYED by the westward movement

of its people, the State attempted to stay the trend by needed reform in governmental and religious affairs. The Constitutional Convention of 1820 liberalized the Constitution in a number of ways, giving the people a greater voice in their government, and in 1833 another Constitutional Amendment completely separated Church and State. The course of government had moved nearer to the goal of a democratic people.

THE early decades of the nineteenth century were marked by vigorous intellectual activity. Emerson, Thoreau, and their followers were preaching the Transcendentalist theory of the innate nobility of man and the doctrine of individual expression, in writings that give promise of immortality. Social strivings were exemplified in the campaign of Horace Mann for universal education and in the crusade of Dorothea L. Dix on behalf of the mentally disturbed. Colonies of idealists gathered here and there, notably at Brook Farm, in Concord, seeking to demonstrate that the sharing of labor and the fruits of labor was the ideal basis for community living. Minds teemed with ideas for social progress.

OUT of this lively intellectual ferment was distilled the abolitionist fervor. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison, a most ardent and uncompromising foe of slavery, founded his weekly, *The Liberator*. The next year the New England Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Boston. Prominent men of this society aided slaves to escape to Canada by means of the "Underground Railway," and a reforming spirit dominated the State throughout the years until the conclusion of the Civil War. To that War, Massachusetts gave men and money without stint.

THE post-war years were devoted primarily to the expansion of industry. The Port of Boston was now depending mainly upon the increasing volume of imported raw materials that its factories required. The State continued to net large sums from its fisheries, concentrated mainly in Boston and Gloucester after the decline of New Bedford whaling, but its living henceforth came largely from machines. At the close of the century Massachusetts factories produced more than one-third of the Nation's woolen goods, and Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, and New Bedford were pre-eminent in cotton textiles. The boot and shoe industry and the associated industry of leather tanning spread by leaps and bounds, until by 1900 the factories of Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill, Marlborough, Worcester, and other Massachusetts cities were making about half the boots and shoes produced in the entire country.

MUCH of the basic pattern of the Bay State's continuing success was woven during this period. Machinery of all kinds became increasingly important and large plants were established for its manufacture. These plants employed thousands of workers, a large percentage of whom were highly skilled. Industrial diversification plus a large reservoir of expert workers have played major roles in maintaining the status of Massachusetts as an important segment of the country's economy. Massachusetts now depends less upon any single industry than all but three of the States.

THE floods of immigrants that had rolled in since the early nineteenth century, drawn here by the industrial opportunities, transformed the once predominantly English population into a mixture of national

strains. In 1930 the inhabitants of Massachusetts numbered 4,249,614, of whom 65.04 percent were either foreign-born or of foreign or mixed parentage. Into the Puritan Commonwealth, enriching it with their varied Old World cultures, had come new Americans from most countries of the world. Finns, Letts, Lithuanians, Turks have joined the Irish and Scotch who arrived in numbers before the Civil War; French, Italians, Poles, Portuguese, Germans, and a score of other foreign groups have cast their fortunes along with the descendants of those first immigrants, the Pilgrims and Puritans.

NEW ways of living, new types of citizens, brought fresh problems for the State to solve. The General Court enacted laws, more progressive for their day than any in the Nation, to prevent the exploitation of women and minors, and guard the health of all workers.

The first free public school in America supported by general taxation was built in Dedham in 1649. The public school system soon became established in every village and city; is now among the finest. Massachusetts has also attained a high degree of fame for its many universities and colleges. Public libraries, which by the turn of the century had been established in every community in the state, and many museums, some of national repute, provided important educational and cultural advantages.

INDUSTRY, which had expanded to meet the demands of World War I continued to spiral until 1929 when the nationwide depression began. The trend toward decentralization and the movement of industry nearer to the sources of raw mate-

rials slowed recovery in the years that followed.

By 1939, however, when World War II began in Europe, the economy had returned to normal. Massachusetts was again profiting by two of her major assets, skilled labor and proximity to major markets. World War II expanded the economy to levels never before attained.

Employment after World War II remained high. Workers were busy in ever widening fields. New industries, many of them based on the State's unsurpassed research facilities, were being attracted by the industrial climate in Massachusetts.

Military action in Korea kept industry stimulated to exceptional effort. Activity continued after the action was over, keeping the level of employment high.

The workers and machines, which contributed so notably to World War II and Korean success were now in high gear producing for a peace time world. A new factor was becoming evident, industry based on both the military and peace time uses of atomic power. As of January 1960, there were 460 licensed users of radioactive materials, including a nuclear power reactor, two research reactors and one training reactor. 16 colleges and universities offer courses dealing with nucleonics.

Electrical machines, plastics, electronic equipment and chemicals are playing an ever increasing part in Massachusetts industry. Research in Bay State laboratories also has a major role. Importance of the Massachusetts Department of Commerce has notably increased, its development, planning and research divisions constantly broadening cooperation at state, municipal and private levels.

Massachusetts is accepted throughout

the world as being in the forefront of industrial, scientific and medical research (79 colleges and universities granting bachelor degrees and doctorates. 14 two-year scholastic institutions granting associate degrees). Her educational institutions, foundations, commercial organizations and government-sponsored laboratories have attained the widest recognition.

Boston is the great medical center. It was here ether was first used as an anesthetic. Surgeons and researchers in its hospitals rank among the finest. Patients come from all quarters of the globe for clinical examination, medical and surgical treatment.

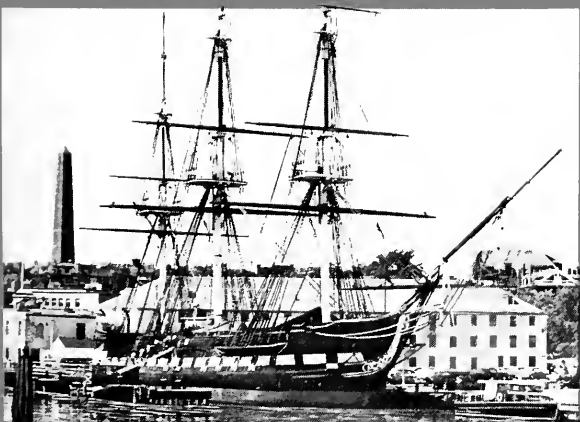
Massachusetts now ranks among the leaders in the aviation world, more particularly in view of the fact its major transport facility, Logan International Airport in Boston, is completely equipped to handle the newest in jet airliner traffic. Logan Airport, which borders Boston Harbor, was acquired in 1922, the Commonwealth taking over all phases of its development and operation in 1942. Expansion has been rapid. Today, Logan has one of the longest commercial runways in the world (10,022 feet). 14 scheduled passenger airlines and one all-freight line operate around the clock. It is the only airport having a rapid transit station on the property, and is equipped with the latest electronic devices for safe air navigation. Logan is 200 miles nearer Europe than other major airports and because of favorable flying conditions is closed to air traffic less than 50 hours per year. In 1962, Logan handled 143,287 flights; 3,517,384 passengers, and 83,420,439 pounds of cargo.



*Grant's Store is one of endless attractions
at Old Sturbridge Village*



*Famous Bridge of Flowers in Shelburne
Falls is Mohawk Trail highlight.*



*Venerable USS "Constitution,"
Bunker Hill Monument are tourist "musts."*



*Famous Concord Minuteman
Revolutionary War Shrine*



*Faneuil Hall, heart of
Early American Freedoms*



*Plymouth Rock and Canopy,
Memorial to Heroic Pilgrims*